and by half-past eleven o'clock all the wooden buildings on the east and west sides of Federal street, running from Summer midway to Pearl, were enveloped in flames. In this district are included a number of tenement houses on both sides of Federal street, mostly occupied by poor families, a large number of junk stores, and all the WHARP PROPERTY AND VESSELS

lying thereat, for which at this time no provisions for their safety appear to have been made. After taking in the situation at this point attention was next directed to the condition of things on Purchase street. The west side of Purchase street from Summer to High was a perfect sheet of fiames, as also was the east side of the street for two-thirds of the distance named. The occupants of the tenement houses on Gridley and Congress streets, and, in fact, those occupying tenements anywhere in the neighborhood, had removed their household goods to what is known as "The Damp," or that portion of Fort Hill left vacant by the recent levelling. There was presented a terrible scene.

AWPUL GRANDEUR OF THE PLAMES SEEN FROM OTHER PLACES.

The lurid glare of the flames lighted up the entire city, and newspapers could be plainly read for miles away. In Providence, which is forty miles distant, an alarm of fire was caused by the Boston conflagration, somebody presuming that the fire was in that city. The fire was also distinctly visible in Stonington, Northford, Charlestown, Portsmouth and other places equally distant.

Up and down the streets nurried and tumbled a crowd of utterly demoralized men and women. There were among these also, at the tea table yesterday, those who were worth millions of dollars, but who are beggars to-day.

MERCHANTS PRINCES AND LABORERS ALIKE BEG GARED.

Merchant princes there were, whose word was as good as their bond; men whose single name at the bottom of a note for hundreds of thousands would pass upon the street without an endorser; but today they scarcely know where to lay their heads. Then, too, there were thousands of the hopeless poor about the streets. The dwelling houses destroyed were nearly all in a thickly settled Irish colony at the South Cove, and the plaintive moans of these who were thus rudely turned out to battle with the world, destitute, attracted universal sympathy. On every corner there was a little pile of household furniture, and every street was packed with teams. That the city was surely to be destroyed seemed altogether beyond question, and the haggard look and wild, beseeching eyes of the crowds, showed only too plainly the effect which the assumption of this idea produced upon the little children who were in the streets, half clad and piteously imploring the relief which the community was powerless to render them. Old men tottering towards the grave watched with feverish anxiety the progress of the destroyer of their accumulations of many years, and young men. heartbroken, speculated mournfully in regard to their future; but the despondency upon the lookers-on was but temporary. With willing hearts and strong arms all lent themselves to the work of helping the unfortunate, and there was a gladsome exhibition of the principles of the golden rule. In snite of the terrible reverses there was a general expression of opinion that Yankee pluck had never a better opportunity to show itself.

"BOSTON SHALL BE REBUILT!" was the common cry, and the men who uttered it meant just what they said. Here is an instance. In front of a pile o' smouldering ruins, in the centre of what was yesterday one of the handsomest blocks of buildings on Washington street, stands the rough wooden sign, "The firm of Morse, Shepard & Co. has removed to No. 26 Chauncy street.' This firm has lost \$400,000 by the fire, and there are hundreds of others who, like them, are determined to recommence business as soon as possible.

yet, or if it is in a state of moribundity it presents a very lively appearance for a corpse. From the relatent and rapid progress of the awful connagration it became apparent at about nine o'clock that the Boston firemen were unequal to the task of subduing or even checking its further progress; in fact, the whole city seemed doomed, and every citizen became sober and serious. The authorities immediately sent to the neighboring cities-Charlestown, Cambridge and Chelsea for assistance, and in the course of an nour the entire departments of these several cities were on the ground! The fire fiend still swept on. and the hundreds of streams which were poured on the flames were of no more consequence than a single-scull wherry would have been to the progress of a Cunard steamer.

"WE MUST HAVE STILL MORE HELP," said the Chief Engineer, "or Boston and all its suburbs will be in ruins before morning." Telegrams were then sent to more distant towns and cities, and special trains were chartered and the right of way given for their immediate transportation. Three steamers from Worcester and the men belonging to them were in Boston and at work within fifty-five minutes after the call for help reached them. They came down on a special train over the Albany road, and made the forty-four miles in just forty-five minutes. Assistance was also promptly on hand from Lowell, Lawrence, Portsmouth, Portland, Manchester, Providence, Pawtucket, Stonington and various other of the cities and larger towns in this section of New England. To say that they all did gallant service would convey but a faint idea of the energy and determination with which they apthemselves to the rescue. plied But still the fire figud swept on, One, two and three o'clock in the morning, and the firemen were seemingly more powerless than ever. A fresh breeze wafted over the terrible scene of destruction, carrying in all directions sheets of devouring flame and showers of burning embers. It seemed as if

NOTHING BUT A DELUGE FROM HEAVEN would stay the progress of the terrible element. Some rushed trantic and wild through the streets, some prayed, some moaned, a few drunken brutes cursed, but all showed by their horror-stricken countenances that they keenly appreciated the horrible and critical situation.

THE BLOWING UP OF BUILDINGS.

for and before daylight he came up, marines were quickly distributed around the city for police duty, and under the direction of General | men were engaged in tearing down signs in the

municated with the coal-sheds on Tillson's wharf, | Benham preparations were made for the blowing up of a sufficient number of buildings to clear a space in the probable course of the flames, and thus check the fire by robbing it of material for its furious passion. At three o'clock this work of merciful destruction was begun, and the explesions which followed in rapid succession were, indeed, welcome sounds to the ears of the panic-stricken community, for it betokened a fear less, honest, radical effort to save what was now left of the burning city. Three discharges were made in a block on Devonshire street, and it threw the building partially down; but it did no apparent good, for the flames jumped over it almost instantly again and again. This work of destruction and demolition went on, each explosion shaking the whole city and breaking windows miles away. Portions of Federal and Congress streets were blown up, but still the

PLAMES WOULD OVERLEAP THE VACANOY created. It was not until daylight that there seemed to come any good or relief from this wilful, but absolutely necessary, destruction of some of Boston's finest warehouses, and probably even then all these efforts would have been abortive but for the concentration of nearly all the fire engines upon one particular point. It was about nine o'clock when there cam the first sense of relief, that the firemen might probably save the northern and western sections of the city, both of which had for hours seemed inevitably doomed to the same fate as the business portion. This feeling, however, was not universal. The wind was still blowing fresh, and many shook their heads ominously and declared that the whole space, from the wharves to the Back Bay, and from the south end to the Charleston and Cambridge bridges. would be in ruins before night. No pen can picture, no brain can frame into thought, the effect that this appalling and threatening prospect had upon the people.

EVERY ONE SEEMED PERFECTLY FRANTIC. wandering hither and thither in great crowds, and only adding to the consternation that raged through the ranks of the firemen and about the more immediate localities of the raging flames. Merchant princes, who on Saturday locked their doors upon immense treasures, now found themselves not only impoverished but threatened with being made homeless by the terrible fiend. Almost insane, they flew through the excited masses, but where and what for they could not tell. All, all was consternation. The ruined merchants, the impoverished mechanics, the helpless and home ess shop girls and the thousands and tens of thousands of other representatives of society, all united in the general mourning of what had and what might come. But

THE ENERGETIC BUT EXHAUSTED PIREMEN still kept at work, and in the very face of general despair fought the flames more determinedly than ever.

Between eight and nine o'clock was the most critical period in the whole conflagration. The whole of the Fifth ward had been nearly destroyed. and from Summer street almost down to Milk a clean sweep had been made of everything on the east side of Washington street. The old South church, the famous sanctuary of many generations, on the northeast corner of Washington and Milk streets, was now the objective point. If that succumbed to the furious element it was generally conceded that the whole of the north and west ends would follow. Thousands watched the old spire with breathless anxiety and prayed fervently that it might be spared. The firemen worked with a determination, inspired, it seemed, as if by Heaven, and for an hour or more not less than

FIFTY STREAMS POURED UPON THE ANCIENT TABER

NACLE and the burning buildings sur rounding it Steadily but slowly the brave fellows seemed to a doctor, but there isn't a surgeon in all hours of persistent toil, they came out triumphantly. The old "South" was saved, and so was half of Boston. Thanksgivings mingled with tears and "God bless you" were showered in profusion upon the timely saviors. But while this battle was being fought the flery enemy was making a flank movement in another direction Devonshire street, already destroyed on both sides from its southern extremity clear up to Milk, was now being mowed away upon the west side down to Water street, and threatened to be, what subsequently was, one of the most disastrous features of the whole configration. At the same time the flames took a turn up Congress street as far as Water, dodging around the magnificent New Post Office structure and fastening its fury upon a large new granite building on the north side of Water street and immediately adjoining the elegant establishment of the Boston Daily Post. The heat which now came from the burning of the sinuous structure was of a kind which need not be described. It was so intense as to cause the streams which were vainly directed against it to assume all the

COLORS OF THE RAINBOW.

and the Water street front of the new Post Office crumbled under its influence as if it had been so much glass. The danger which had before seemed imminent from the burning of the Old South was now repeated. Both sides of Washington street were threatened, and, of course, there would follow-no one knew what; but the wind went down and all apprehensions were again removed. The flames, however, inclined down towards Broad street and the wharves, and went with a speed and destructiveness that were terrible bevond description. It found its way across Water street and caught upon the window casings and roof finish of Simmons' block, in which were the Boston Car Spring Company's office and the Hide and Leather Bank, and before the hour was passed the whole building was enwrapped. At a quarter of six the building on the opposite corner of Congress, where was the Shawmut Bank and W. E. Lawrence & Co.'s store, caught, and in ten minutes all hope of saving it had gone. Northward toward the Post Office and State street swept the flames, and all hopes of stopping them by water were shut off forever. Passing down nearer the water at six o'clock the walls of the stone block where was S. Norwell's store fell with a crash which sent the sparks, dust and flame far heavenward, and just before this the last terrible resort in cases of devastating fire | the fire took directly opposite on the northerly in large cities, was finally determined upon. corner of Federal and Milk streets, and began its General Benham, at Fort Warren, was sent career towards Kilby and Broad streets. State, Devonshire, Congress and Kilby streets and Conwith several companies of marines and gress square were, as far as merchandise was conthousands and thousands of pounds of powder. The cerned, on wheels and afoot, for everybody was moving everything portable. A large party of

vicinity of Milk, Broad and Kilby streets and around

The buildings totally destroyed on Devonshire street, between Milk and Water streets, were the Home Insurance Company, Eastern Express Company and National Bank of the Commonwealth, At half-past ten o'clock the fire was confined to a comparatively small radius.

CONGRESS BLOCK ENWBAPPED.

About half-past eight o'clock Congress Block a massive granite building on Congress street, The flames communicated from the rear of Con-

caught fire and all efforts to save it were futile. gress Block to the brick part of the old Post Office building, facing in Lindall street, early this morning, when there were fears that the

POST OFFICE BUILDING WOULD SUCOUMB to the fiery element. Every letter and paper in the entire establishment, all the jurniture, mail bags, and, in fact, all the valuable movable property in the mailing department, were conveyed in teams to the Custom House for sale keeping. Nothing was disturbed in the stamp and money order departments. As soon as the flames entered the building from the rear they spread rapidly through almost the entire third story, which is occupied by offices and by the following parties:-No. 7, N. P. Lovering; No. 10, Abel Abbott; No. 13, New York Fire Insurance Company; No. 17, R. C. F. Candage; No. 21, J. S. Abbott; No. 27, Charles Cowley and Henshaw & Brothers, stock auctioneers and brokers. Postmaster Burt's private office was destroyed, but everything of value was removed to the Custom House. In addition to the offices the foreign and newspaper departments were consumed by half-past ten. Meanwhile the flery monster was continuing its work on Congress street, and attacked the five story brick building on the corner of Water street, occupied in the upper story by Baff & Stephens. printers; third story by G. E. Meacham, and the lower stories by Andrews & Robinson and J. Richardson & Son. The brick block on Congress street, next to Congress Block, numbered 24 and 26, was next attacked and soon laid low, as was also the famous Monks building at the foot of Con-

THE SUB-TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, located in the same structure as the Post office, was among the institutions ruined, but not destroyed. The roof was entirely burned off, and also the inside cleaned out; but its immense valuable contents were safely removed to the Custom House. While the Post Office was fairly encased with larid flame from the bottom to the top, while back in the rear of Congress square the large buildings that front on the east side of Devonshire were bursting out with forked flames, the writer met Chief Damrell on State street, near the old State House, and the features of his blackened, burned and haggard face could be read as in a book the great anxiety that was stirring his very soul.

"One word, Captain," said the reporter. God's sake, what of the prospect ?"

Shaking his head, and with a gesture that told

"BAD! BAD!! BAD!!!

God help burning Boston," said he, and on he went through a dense volume of smoke to where a corps of his nearly suffocated and famished men were struggling with the fiend. At this time the flames were working rapidly to windward and back into

The fire was not without its humors as well as its pains. One sturdy fellow, who had never read Hood's poems, threw a large mirror out of a window on Bedford street and came down stairs on a dead run with a feather bed behind him. Another fellow, with whom I conversed, said his wife had sprained ber ankle, and added. "I don't care much about that, though-not half so much as she does; the ankle can be cured by get the mastery of the flend, and finally, after the town can bring me back my black an' tan.' He was burned to death, sir, recklessly, and through carclessness. I'd rather have given a dollar than had it happen."

Some people looked upon the affair as a brilliant pyrotechnic display when it first broke out, but afterwards, when its rapid spread endangered their own property, their

LAUGHTER WAS CHANGED TO CRIES. and there was great weeping and gnashing of teeth. The teamster, Alley, whose arrest for the murder and chopping to pieces of Abitah Ellis has been made known to the public, heard of the fire in his lonely cell at the city prison, and bewailed his captivity, "because," he said, "I should have such a mighty good chance to clear half a thousand dollars, if I only had my team." Speaking of team-

CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE. THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

sters, by the way, it may be well to repeat

The Comptroller of the Currency Er Route for Boston-Secretary Boutwell Will Move Promptly to Prevent a Money Panic.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1872. The news of the disastrous fire in Boston has been the all-absorbing topic here to-day. One of the most interested parties is Secretary Boutwell. who has expressed a willingness to do. anything in his power to relieve the business community from financial embarrassment. He has a son, wh recently embarked in business in the burned dis.

The Comptroller of the Currency left here to night for Boston, to examine the condition of the national banks. It is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty in proceeding with business The only fear entertained is for the insurance companies, who will be compelled to put their bond re serves on the market to meet liabilities.

The newspapers here issued extras during the day containing the latest particulars. The telegraph offices and the corridors of the were thronged with anxious inquirhotels ers. One merchant, now visiting ington, having a large dry goods store on Summer street, heard of his loss at the telegraph office, report putting it at \$200,000. He said that would not cover half if the building was ; total loss, and left for home to-night utterly bewildered at the great calamity which has befallen

All sorts of speculations as to Boston's future business prosperity is indulged among visitors here from Western cities. It is believed that much o the capital invested by Boston firms in Chicago houses will have to be withdrawn.

Treasury officials leave to-night to look after the property in the Boston Sub-Treasury, Mr. Boutwell has telegraphed to the Assistant Treasurers of Boston and New York that he will move promptly to prevent stock gamblers from creating a panie. Secretary Boutwell received a despatch this afternoon from General Burt, postmaster at Bos ton, saving:-

Our present Post Office and Sub-Treasury is nov burning. The Treasury vault will not be injured. The new building has suffered but little. The entire block around the new office has been

destroyed. The fire makes a clean sweep from the

Many despatches have been received by the Secretary of the Treasury from bankers and insurance companies, both in Boston and New York, saying that there is quite a panic in those cities. The Secretary telegraphed them that there is no reason for a panic, and advises them not to yield, as he will do all he can to sustain them.

Secretary Boutwell intended leaving Washingto to-mo row, to remain away until Friday, on mat-ters of importance, but he will not now do so, as ousiness originating in the Boston fire may require his presence in this city.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Richard

was to have left Boston for Washington last night. He has been telegraphed by the Secretary to remain there. If he has already left Boston he will be in tercepted by the telegram and requested to re

terepted by the telegram and requested to return.

Comptroller of the Currency Knox and Mr. Bigelow, Chief of the Loan Division of the Treasury Department, let for Boston to-night, at the instance of Secretary Foutwell, to look after the government's leterest in that city, and to report to him the facts in the case. Mr. Leopold, Chief of the Sub-Treasury Bureau, was to have accompanied these gentlemen, but it was subsequently determined that he should remain here to answer business demands from Boston and to send such supplies thither as may be needed for the Sub-Treasury. It was only last Saturday that the examination of the accounts of the Sub-Treasury of the Warrant division of the Treasury Department, is now in Boston and will render such assistance as the Treasury officials may require. The Postmaster General has siso taken action concerning Fost Office anairs in Bos on.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

Call for a Meeting of Citizens at th Chamber of Commerce To-Day. The citizens of New York are respectfully in vited to attend a meeting at one o'clock this after noon at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, corner Cedar and William streets, to express their sympathy with the sufferers by the fire in Boston on Saturday, 9th, and Sunday, 10th inst., and to take such action as may be deemed advisable,

NEW YORK, Nov. 11, 1872. George Opdyke & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., Campbell, Hall & Co., L. Roberts & Co., Moses Taylor & Co., Ocirichs & Co., Mattland, Phelps & Co., R. W. Howes Phelps, Dodge & Co., E. D. Morgan & Co., B. G. Acnold & Co., Alex. T. Stewart, John Munroe & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., Duncan, Sherman & Co., Join Taylor Johnston, George M. Miller, Richard Schell, Williams & Guion, Woodward, Baldwin R. W. Howes,
Israel Corse,
Charles H. Haswell,
Clark, Bodge & Co.,
Spence, Montague & Co.,
Bussing, Crocker & Co.,
Benkard & Hutton,
Chas. H. Marshall & Co.,
Chas. H. Haswell,
Wm. Foster,
George A. Robbins,
Arthur Leary,
John A Marsh,
and others. Blake, Brothers & Co., Tents, Griswold & Kellogg,
William Bryce & Co.,
J. Hampden Robb,
Henry A. Huribut,
Fabbri & Chauncey,
W. E. Bunker,

BROOKLYN SYMPATHY.

The most sincere and earnest symnathy was avpressed in Brooklyn upon all sides yesterday upon the announcement of the terrible confiagration a made so comprehensively in the HERALD. The minds of the community fired with the subject, and business men who are connected with the sufferers of the "Hub," in hundreds of instances were so unnerved by the excitement consequent upon the awful calamity that it upset their church programme, and their pews were vacant in consequence. Upon every side, from morning till night might be heard the inquiry, "What is the latest telegram from Boston": "Is the fire under way yet?" "Fearful catastrophe?!" "Awful calamity!" "Terrible affair!" and similar exclamations were uttered by solid men, who wore auxious faces the livelong day. Towards evening the news got abroad that the fire flend had been cut off in his onward march of destruction, and respiration of the anxious ones grew freer. The Board of Aldermen will meet to-day, when, if later advices warrant it, measures will be adopted to extend solid financial aid and sympathy to the afflicted Bostonians. The City of Churches centributed \$100,000 promptly to relieve the necessities of the Chicago sufferers, and her charity, which is unbounded, will not fail the Postonians should succor be needed by them. "Hub." in hundreds of instances were so un

THE NEWS IN CHICAGO.

News of the terrible confiagration in Boston did not reach the public here until this morning. Papers containing reports up to an early hour today were distributed. The news spread very fast, and soon crowds of people gathered in front of the telegraph and newspaper offices and eagerly read and repeated the buildins giving the main points of the fearful disaster, so terribly similar to that which overwhelmed this city exactly thirteen months ago. Among the crowd were hundreds of our business men, many of whom were directly, and more indirectly, interested in Boston houses known to be situated within the boundaries of the fire, and many anxious faces were turned to the bulletins which chronicled the terrible story, "The fire still rages!" Expressions of sympathy were heard on every hand, but the locality of the fire led to the belief that the amount of personal suffering involved was comparatively small, and that there was cause for congratulation that though the pecuniary loss would be immense there would be few or none houseless and suffering from the necessaries of life, as was the case with so many thousands in the Chicago fire. Mayor Medill was at his office at an early hour, and as soon as he could ascertain that the despatches would reach the Mayor of Boston he sent the following: tins which chronicled the terrible story "The fir

CHICAGO, III., Nov. 10-1:30 P. M. The citizens of Chicago tender their deepest sympathy and all the material aid in their power to your afflictes people in this hour of their fearful mistoriunes. In what way can we help you most? I have called a public meeting for noon to-morrow to consider ways and means of assistance. consider ways and means JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor. Assistance. JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

The Inter-Ocean, in its first extra, says editorially, after speaking of the intimate business relations between Boston and Chicago:—"The misfortune which has visited our sister city will not be without great injury to us. We have heretofore been sisters in sympathy; we are now sisters in misfortune. Let us hope that the bonds of union between us will be stronger than ever; that the rude blasts of adversity will, like the tyrant's chain, only the more firmly bind together the people of these reppresentative cities of the East and West,"

PHILADELPHIA JOURNALISTS MOV-ING.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 10, 1879. The journalists connected with the press of Phil adelphia met this afternoon and organized with Mr. Clayton McMichael President and Mr. William V. McKean Secretary. After some brief remarks in relation to the great disaster which has befallen Boston, the following resolution was adopted and directed to be sent to the Associated Press of Bos-ton —

Resolved, That we feel that we but auticipate the for-mal expression of the sentiment of the citizens of this city in tendering our profoundest symmathy to the people of Boston in the distress caused by the terrible calamity which has just visited their city,

UNJUST ASSAULT ON HARPER BROTHERS-A

FRANKLIN SQUARE, New York, Nov. 9, 1872. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Our attention has been called to the following

allegation in your paper of to-day:-It may be stated that Harper & Brothers own one of the worst houses in the ward, which, on the authority of the officer, is rented to thieves and prostitutes of the lowest class.

Will you please to mention in your next issue that this statement is neither directly nor indirectly true. Respectfully, HARPER & BROTHERS.

RUBINSTEIN AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE

The enterprise of the management of this stately temple of art was evidenced signally last night by the engagement of those eminent artists, Rubinstein and Wieniawski, and their vocal assistants Miles, Liebhart and Ormeny. The great Russian pianist was in his best vein and his rendering of the works selected by him—a Beethoven sonata, a Mendelssohn "Lied ohne Wörte," an etude by Chopin, one of Liszt's transcriptions and three of his own characteristic compositions—was received with boundless applause by the audience. Wientawski maintained his high reputation as a violinist in the eccentric "Carrival of Venice" of Paganini, and one of his brilliant Poionaises. Both artists created such a sensation as was never before known in the Grand Opera House. Mile, Liebhart sung "Angels Ever Eright and Fair" and Mile. Omeny the well-known "Non Plu Mesta." The Ninth Regiment Band gave effect to the overture to "Fra Diavolo." The audience was the largest that has heretofore attended these concerts, the name of Rubinstein being a potent attraction. He will make his last appearance at this house next Sunday evening, assisted by his entire company. pianist was in his best vein and his rendering of

BURNED BOSTON.

How New York Received the News of the Fire.

BOSTON AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS.

The Losses of New York Merchants.

AT THE HOTELS AND AT THE CLUBS.

What A. T. Stewart Thinks of the Boston Conflagration.

AMONG THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

in this city with incredulity at first; but as the full truth of the frightful disaster broke upon us New York was aroused as by an earthquake. Men rushed to their business places to learn how they were affected. The papers were read with even quarrelsome avidity to find what and how much was destroyed. The hotels, the clubs, cited beings all brimming over with the one absorbing topic. Many of the insurance companies in the lower portion of the city opened their offices as on week days. The scene was one universal pandemonium, in which self-interest was all predominant. Had the fire been in this city the anxiety, the feverish, sickening dread could scarcely have been stronger. All our business men were in some way interested in the interests of Boston, and our merchants were as intimately identified with

THE DREADFUL EVENT

as those who themselves belonged to the desolated city. The fire in Chicago caused us to give forth an unusual cry of sympathy. But our pockets were comparatively safe. In this case the fire burned into our hearts with that acute flerceness which keeps spellbound the man at the gambling table. It was rage more than sympathy which impelled us. No description can do any justice to a man who sees fade away in a moment the results of years of patient toll, and yet our city yesterday

of years of patient toil, and yet our city yesterday knew twenty thousand such men—twenty thousand such men—twenty thousand crazy, despairing men whose hope and whose future were destroyed.

The HERALD gives below a general review of the feeling in the city, at the hotels, the clubs, the telegraph offices and the newspaper offices, a succinct summary of New York merchants who have surfered by the fire and the extent of their losses, a glance at the insurance companies, a conversation with A. T. Stewart, and all the points by which we feel most acutely the results of the burning of the good city of Boston.

A. T. STEWART ON THE FIRE.

feel most acutely the results of the burning of the good city of Boston.

A. T. STEWART ON THE FIRE.

Last evening a Herald reporter called at the magnificent marble palace of A. T. Stewart, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, for the purpose of gaining some information in regard to the disastrous calamity. Mr. Stewart, in company with Judge Hilton, and a third person, received the reporter very courteously, but stated that he did not wish to be formally interviewed. In reply to the question if he had lost much by the fire, he stated that he had not, that it was a mere bagatelle, and that he was fully insured, but that he did not insure himself, as was grencounsy reported by some people. He stated that the offices of the firm have been burned down, but that he did not think that the dry goods houses had jost very people. He stated that the offices of the firm have been burned down, but that he did not think that the dry goods houses had lost very heavily by the fire, as they had not much case goods or packages. Mr. Stewart also remarked that he believed that the people of Boston, like the people of Chicago, have a good deal of energy, and that they would soon rebuild the burned portion of their city. Adge Hilton remarked that New England owned all her railroads and all her banks and insurance companies, and that she (Boston) would consequently recover very quickly from the shock of the dreadful fire. As to the insurance companies, Mr. Stewart stated that Boston was no doubt heavily in recover very quickly from the shock of the dreadful fire. As to the insurance companies, Mr. Stewart stated that Boston was no doubt heavily insured in the Hartford and New York, but not so largely as was commonly believed in the English companies. Having no further information to give the reporter bade Mr. Stewart a good evening and Mr. Stewart courteously returned the salutation, after which the former withdrew.

THE NEWS IN THIS CITY.

Excitement in the City-Scenes About the Hotels and Bulletin Boards-A Sabbath of Consternation and Alarm-The Unprecedented Demand for Extras

The reception of the first news in this city created the greatest excitement, which was largely intensified when later intelligence more than con firmed the first despatches. The street gamins who are always on the lookout for an opportunity to turn a penny, early learned of the fire, and long before daylight vacated their cellars and garrets and besleged THE PRESS ROOMS OF THE HERALD

and other journals. By daylight these swift-footed messengers had penetrated every nook and corner of the city, crying, "Here's yer HERALD; Boston in ashes; great loss of life!" Stald fathers, who had retired to rest early and are accustomed to arise with the first flicker of daylight through their Venetian blinds, hurried to their doors and eagerly snatched the journals, not waiting for their accus tomed newsman to bring them their great morning feast, the New York Herald. Men of leisure, who had spent the evening at clubs and the fashionable resorts and retired with aching heads to sleep off the effects of the previous night's carousals, lazily turned over on their blankets, rubbed their bloodshot eyes and raising their windows called for the papers, and probably more persons en deshabille eagerly perused the journals than on any previous

The result, as a matter of course, were late breakfasts and muttered curses on the part of the crabbed boarding house widow who could not get her hash-consumers down to breakfast until every line of the startling details had been devoured, and consequently late attendance upon PLACES OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Indeed, hundreds who had before on previous Sabbaths resorted to the churches to listen to the elequent dissertations of their popular clergyman for voutlly wending their way to their plush-covered pews, hurried down town to the newspaper offices in anticipation of later particulars.

By eleven o'clock the bulletin boards had a large number of readers, and the lobbles of the hotels presented an appearance of life and activity selm canalled at so early an hour, if ever, on the Sabbath. Persons who had friends in the strickened city, without waiting for their steaks, swal lowed their coffee hurriedly and repaired to the telegraph offices to communicate with them by means of electricity, and the look of anxiety that vas visible on their countenances clearly showed that such a catastrophe as that which has fallen upon the Hub thrills the hearts of thousands in sister cities. The Western Union Telegraph had but two offices open-their main one, at the corner of Liberty street, and at AT THE PIFTH AVENUE BOTEL

at the latter place centred the anxious uptown residents, who clamored about the office for the latest advices. Three operators were on duty, and they had as much as they could do to receive the hundreds of messages that terror-stricken merchants forced in upon them through the wicket. The excitement was so great and the importunities of the hundreds, who as early as ten o'clock filled every nook of the main floor, so annoying that the operators resorted to bulletins, which were dis-played in the reading room as fast as they were re-

became at once the centre of anxious examination, and excited men elbowed each other rudely
in vain endeavor to get up to the despatches.
Scores were forced away disappointed, as many
were so intent upon seeing the latest news that
they took up their positions in front of it and could
not be induced to vacate for the accommodation of
others equally anxious to learn the extent of the
destructive element that was sweeping across the

tiemen telegraphed to Mr. Bishop, President of the New York, Boston and Hartiord, requesting the despatch of

A SPECIAL TRAIN,

A favorable answer was received, and notice being sent to all the betch, the special at half past twelve carried to the homes or ruin and devastation a large number of those who learned by the morning papers that their fortunes had gone down in the general ruin.

In the afternoon, after the appearance of the extraction and sternoon, after the appearance of the extractontaining still later and fuller details, the growd at the flith avenue increased so largely that it was with the greatest difficult that a visitor-could elbow his way to the office. Within the scene was one of the wildest in the recollection of the oldest habitud of the hotel. It was a Printer hask. Or voices.

discussing the chances for the safety of any portion of the city, and spaculating upon the probable losses as compared with the Chicago horror. In the congregation of excited individuals were many insurance men and brokers, who knowingly discussed stocks and prophesical a pasic on the street to-day in securities. The insurance men especially wore long visages, and several of them ventured the opinion that dozens of companies would take balloon excursions within the next lew days. The tax upon the capacity of the telegraphic lines continued all day, and nearly a thousand despatches were forwarded besides those received. After the appearance of the evening extras, announcing that the fire had been checked and there was no longer danger of its further extension, the crowd breatual freer, and many returned to homes they had not seen since the early morning. The general remark was, "Great Goot, this is fearful!

Which will, our turn come?"

The fire-god had hid Chicago and Boston under contribution. Will it be New York or Philadelphia's turn next?"

The fire-god had hid Chicago and Boston under contribution. Will it be New York or Philadelphia's turn next?"

contribution. Will it be New York or Frinance-phia's turn next⁴?

many residents of Brooklyn and the adjacent towns collected early in the day and circulated between there and the newspaper offices watching the bulletin boards and the telegraph office. The retunds, nearly all day, was well diled, and the extras, as they came wet from the Telegram presses, were eagerly devoured. By all the trains guests of the hotel left for Boston.

AT THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH OPPION, corner of Broadway and Liberty street, an excited crowd watched the bulletin board all day, while the clicking instruments flashed despatches to and from the threatened city. So great was the rush that the receiving clerks had great difficulty in satisfying the eager correspondents who tried to have their despatches take precedence in transmission.

There was considerable excitement also at the Grand Central and Metropolitan hotels, where builetin boards were displayed, upon which were posted the latest reports. At the Grand Central were a number of Boston merchants, who were horror-stricken on learning of the disaster, and they left on the Special train for the scene of the conflagration. Among them were Mr. Blanchard, of the Brin of Ghase, Merritt & Blanchard, of the Brin of Ghase, Merritt & Blanchard; Mr. W. Whitney, the clerk; Frank Crockett, E. A. Palge and Frank Wetherell. The proprietor of the hotel has offered the hospitality of the establishment to the merchants and other sufferers (who for the next thirty days may visit the city) at half the usual rates. Among those at the Metropolitan who hurried away to Boston was Edwin Sewell, who is a large sufferer.

At the St. Nicholas builetins were displayed during the day, and while those were few, in the hotel the excitement was very great. Among the guests was George Francis Train, who seemed the most excited of all as he stalked about the hotel office with a featose in his builtonhole. Mr. Clouse, the owner of the building corner of Somerset and Kingston streets, where the fire first originated, and Mr. A. D. Nason, the occupant, were solourners here. The news of the disaster visibly affected both gentlemen, who left for home on the first train. Daniel Goodrich and Mr. Thayer, both large sufferers, also left the hotel on the special train.

At THE NEWSPAPER OFFICES

THE NEWSPAPER OFFICES

THE NEWSPAPER OFFICES

The excitement pext to the Fifth Avenue centred about the builetin board of the Herald and Telegram offices, which were visited by hundreds. Throughout the long Sabbath afternoon, and long after the appearance of the nimble samplighter, the corner of Ann street and Broadway was quite animated in appearance, and the excited populace rushed with extras. These little "parceis of industry" reaped a rich harvest and partook of the general excitement, Not satisfied with the builetins put out by the n

TO BE ISSUED AT ONE O'CLOCK.
The fire is now raging terrific. Loss of life. Over tour miles of fire. Terrible excitement. The people fleeling to Connecticut. Engines to be sent on from New York to the fire. Chicago avenged i Look out for the

As a result of this extra effort on their part the little fellows sold thousands of the extras within a few brief minutes, and, loaded down with cents, returned for fresh batches to supply the uptown demand. At the Fitth Avenue Hotel alone several thousands were sold. On all the streets of the city, in fact, the newsboys appeared and extras were in great demand, in hundreds of instances ladies rushing from their houses for the latest details of the confagration. Indeed, in nearly every private residence some reside who have ties binding them to the great commercial centre of New England.

residence some reside who have the binding them to the great commercial centre of New England, and in consequence a saddened feeling reigned throughout the vast city.

On every hand expressions of sympathy with the unfortunate city were lavish; and if a subscription be started for the relief of the poorer sufferers New York will doubtless respond as generously as she did in October of last year, when Chicago passed through such an ordeal of fire and death.

OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT

OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT
OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT
were quick to tender their sympathy and aid to
their brothers of Boston. Early in the day the
Commissioners telegraphed to know if they should
send steamers to their succor, and Commissioner
Blair remained at the headquarters until late in Blair remained at the headquarters until late in the day for an answer. The response came thank-ing the Commissioners for the offer, but stating that the New York steamers would not be required,

THE FINANCIERS AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

Sights and Scenes at the "Sunday Stock Exchange"-The "Bulls" and "Bears" Discussing the Great Fire-Speculations as to "the Market" Secretary Boutwell to Lend the Ald of the Treasury to Stave Off a Panic-The Government to Buy Ten Millions of Bonds.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel, during the entire day nd up to a late hour last night, immense crowds of bankers, brokers and business men generally swarmed in the most feverish state of excitement. Locomotion in the vestibule was almost an impossibility, and the barroom, the news room, the corridors and even the hallways on the first floor were so crowded that it became necessary finally to secure the services of the police to make anything like a thoroughfare from one staircase to another for the regular guests. The vicinity of the telegraph office was THE CENTRE OF ATTRACTION

for the masses, and the struggling for place and position near the desks was as fierce and as violent as though each man's life depended upon getting his despatch to the operator. Indeed at one time late in the evening the anxious ones, whose all in the world probably depended upon the direction the fire had taken since the night previous, and who were desirous to learn independently of the newspapers what hope was really left them, fought among themselves like crazy men to get their despatches of first. It was in vain that the operatives protested that they already had hundreds of despatches lying on their desks awaiting their turn; no one would take "No" for an answer, and every one insisted-some with wild profanity, others pleadingly, almost with tears in their eyesthat his particular despatch was the first handed in and should consequently be sent first. While chairs were being overturned and the general conlusion made worse confounded by the struggling of the crowds, certain of the operatives were busily engaged in calling out the names of those persons for whom they nad received DESPATCHES FROM BOSTON.

It was really painful to see with what brutal violence each one whose name was called and who happened to be present dashed his way through the crowd, and to witness the wild, eager look that came over his countenance as he nervously tors open the envelope and with staring eye and bated breath glanced over the contents. One only had to the faces of these men to learn where the hope was crushed and where ruin was beyond a doubt. "Thank God," ejaculated one old gentieman (a well teather merchant, who had arrived in this city only the night neevings, as he read aloud to a friend &